

## REVISE THE TREATY, GERMAN'S WARNING

Maximilian of Baden Finds His Country Near Brink of 'Spiritual Collapse.'

SEES BOLSHEVISM NEXT

Demands Return to Famous Fourteen Points, 'Violated' at Versailles.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 19.—Only by revision of the Treaty of Versailles is there a possibility of staying off Germany's social and economic disintegration, declares Prince Maximilian of Baden, the German Chancellor under the Hohenzollerns, in an interview in the *Badische Zeitung*. Prince Maximilian deplores the strike wave in Germany, complains of the indifference of British Liberal opinion and fears both the anti-German policy of France and the destructive menace of Bolshevism.

Germany, he declares, cannot defend herself from opportunistic temptation in a Russian victory over Poland without first obtaining a measure of friendship from the West, and this measure must be the achievement of President Wilson's fourteen points.

Prince Maximilian points his plea for easier terms for Germany by expressing the fear that the spirit of the treaty is being lost. He says that the Germans are victims of Bolshevik propaganda, and intimates that in the resultant disintegration of German nationalism a German-Bolshevik alliance against the Entente is not an impossibility.

Prince Maximilian begins with a survey of the Spa conference, wherein he discerns no change of heart on the part of the Entente. More important than France's victory in the (German) disarmament and coal questions is the fact that England and Italy signed the treaty to invade Germany if she did not fulfill the provisions of the Spa agreement, he says. "Therewith ends the mission of opposition, France can choose her time to march in. A pretext can be easily found."

Germans Hating One Another.

But Prince Maximilian thinks that more discouraging than the attitude of the Entente is the spiritual collapse of Germany. "Between us and revision of the Versailles treaty there is far more than the world's hatred," he says. "There is the world's contempt. A noted Englishman told me recently that he had not found the slightest anger against England in Germany. He found Germans full of hate only when they came to speak of one another. And that is true. The various districts, classes and parties are torn more inward toward one another than toward their one-time enemy. Seldom is there a trace of national grief and intensely worthy the earnestness of the hour."

Prince Maximilian believes that this was shown in various attacks on Dr. Walter Simons, Foreign Minister, after the Spa conference, despite the fact of his nearly superhuman achievement. "Our disunity and weakness are the strongest stimulants for the French plan of invasion, because it makes it appear that it needs only a blow from without to cause our collapse," he says. He expresses the belief that the Polish war is only a fragment of the way toward the final triumph of the Bolsheviks. "It would be unjust to Lenin's sinister character to believe that he could ever make more than a pretense of peace with so-called capitalist governments," he said. "He believes with a religious fanaticism in a victory for his idea of a dictatorship of the proletariat, or rather a dictatorship of the Communist element of the proletariat. Certainly he is a psychologist enough to recognize that to this conquer a nation he would destroy the only elements which unite it."

Germany Open to Bolshevism.

"Lenin's plan is to unleash civil war in neighbor states and let the revolutionary wave come to him, so that if invasion is necessary he will merely march through open gates to join his allies. The prospects of the success of this plan in Germany is not uncalculable. The moral invasion has already commenced, and the news is that a harvest strike in East Prussia is likely."

The Independent Socialists have forsaken their former policy of a peaceful transition to the end of weakening nationalism. Already a national Bolshevik party has been organized in Germany to propagate plans for a German-Bolshevik alliance against the Entente. As Prince Maximilian sees it, the only way out—although the Prince described it as "a small hope"—is the strictest and most complete neutrality and a final desperate effort to get the Versailles treaty revised. Towards Russia, he insists, there must be one of two policies. Either the full example of the Bolsheviks, or the full example of the Russian people. "Long live the Russian people," he said. "Long live the Russian people."

Germany Open to Bolshevism.

"With such a fearless confession of democracy, it is my hope that we should greet the Russian Government of tomorrow."

Sees Cure in 'Fourteen Points.'

An essential condition to the success of such a policy is a new respect for leadership. Prince Maximilian thinks. "The President must be elected by the German people and the Cabinet must be constituted without respect to partisan party affiliations," he says. "Such are the requisites of democracy by which we can maintain ourselves against the East, but (and here the Prince again extends the hand toward the Entente) unless the Versailles Treaty is revised Germany cannot have a settled Government, and her economic and social disintegration is inevitable."

Let us be clear on what this signifies. It does not imply economic concessions and has nothing to do with the gradual process of revision which well meaning Englishmen ask us to believe in. Europe is at stake today. The work of extinguishing the fire cannot be postponed. What it means is nothing less than the restoration of the fourteen points of President Wilson, which were violated at Versailles."

DRIFT OF GERMANY TO REDS SLOWS UP

Both Junkers and Liberals Changing Attitude.

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BRUSSELS, Aug. 19.—An anti-Soviet demonstration has just occurred here in which many women participated. It developed in the heart of the city and caused a panic in cafes and restaurants. The police finally restored order.

Jews Assailed in Budapest.

Women Take Part, Many in Panic; Police Quiet Mob.

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## They'll Choose Treaty, Thinks Lloyd George

BERN, Aug. 19.—Asked by newspaper men for his opinion of Germany's attitude toward the peace treaty Premier Lloyd George replied: "Well, when the Germans have to choose between Bolshevism and the Treaty of Versailles they certainly will choose the latter as the lesser evil."

EDITOR MAKES DEFENSE

Denies Russian Government Has 'Slightest Control' Over His Policy.

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LONDON, Aug. 19.—The London *Daily Herald* (labor organ) this morning prints the correspondence, in the shape of a series of wireless messages between Tshitcherin, Russian Bolshevik Foreign Minister, and Litvinoff, Bolshevik representative in Copenhagen, during February, March and July, dealing with financial transactions between the Russian Soviet Government and the London *Daily Herald*, as given out last night by the Government and cabled to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

It also publishes a statement by George Lansbury, its editor, who was named in the messages, declaring that all the newspaper's dealings with the Russian Government were legitimate business transactions and concerned the purchase of news print paper, which, however, was not obtained. The statement denied the Russian Government, directly or indirectly, had the slightest control over the newspaper, and also that the newspaper ever received Chinese bonds from the Russian Government. Mr. Lansbury does not refer specifically to the alleged subsidy, but asserts: "The sources from which the *Herald* receives its money are open to public inspection, and it has nothing to hide."

In addition to the messages cabled to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD last night, there was a fourth message from Tshitcherin to Litvinoff, dated February 22, which said:

"Please reply as soon as possible how much you consider we ought to give the London *Daily Herald*. Lansbury seems to be anxious about obtaining paper. Wouldn't it be cheaper to buy paper for him in Sweden instead of making him a present of money?"

Another message was from Litvinoff to Tshitcherin of July 15:

"If we do not support the *Daily Herald*, which is now passing through a fresh crisis, the paper will have to turn to the 'Right Trade Union,' he said. "In Russian questions it acts as if it were our organ. After Lansbury's journey it has gone considerably more to the Left and decidedly advocates direct action. It needs \$5,000 per month and then hopes again to be on firm ground. I consider the work of the *Daily Herald* especially important for us. I advise, therefore, that this help be afforded from the funds of the Commission of Foreign Affairs and not from those of the International Commission, and that they be payable in several instalments. The paper has not obtained any paper from Stockholm for six months and has been obliged to beg an early and favorable answer, especially because there is no hope of establishing a purely Communist paper."

35 Men Close Big Car Plant.

MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—Four thousand employees of the Canadian Car Foundry Company were thrown out of work today as the French closed down thirty-five heaters went on strike, demanding better working conditions. G. W. S. Atwood, vice-president of the company, declared that the strike violated a union agreement and that an effort would be made to adjust differences.

ITALY MAY DECLARE ANTI-SOVIET POLICY

Polish Victories Help Allies to Meet Red Challenge.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The driving back of the Russian Soviet armies, the remarkable stiffening of the morale of the Polish forces, and the awful Soviet dispatches attributing delays in holding the Minsk conference to the Poles, are taken as significant indications that the Poles are winning substantial successes.

The relief of Warsaw from the threat of a Bolshevik invasion is not only important in itself, but will give the allied Powers additional time in which to materialize their plans for meeting the world challenge offered by the Russian Bolsheviks. The second expression of the French Government with the position of the United States is expected to be followed by similar action on the part of Italy.

While the Italian Government may not go so far as the French, it is anticipated that the Italians will take a position which will align that Government with both France and the United States.

JAPAN TO KEEP RAIL GUARD IN MANCHURIA

Refuses Chinese Request to Withdraw Military Force.

TOKIO, Aug. 19.—(Delayed)—Japan has sent a communication to China saying the Government is unable to comply with China's request for a withdrawal of the Japanese guards on the Chinese Eastern Railroad.

The communication points out that the guards were stationed on the railway primarily to prevent possible invasion of Manchuria and Korea. It also states that Japan, therefore, does not feel under obligation to consider China's request.

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## LONDON NEWSPAPER DENIES RED SUBSIDY

Free Wireless Revelations Convict Lansbury's Labor Organ, However.

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## BOYCOTT IS URGED TO AID CATHOLICS

Belfast Firms Assailed for Alleged Persecution.

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BELFAST, Aug. 19.—A resolution advocating a general boycott of Belfast firms, owing to alleged persecution of Catholics, has just been adopted by the Laitrim County Council.

CORK, Aug. 19.—Eighteen hunger strikers were deported this morning. They were removed on stretchers to heavily guarded lorries which took them to a Government vessel. The vessel then headed to sea for an unnamed destination. The prisoners had abstained from food for seven days.

DUBLIN, Aug. 19.—Lieut. Sharnon, commanding a military patrol, was killed and four of his men were badly wounded near Ballyvaughan in a pitched battle with armed civilians, who delivered a surprise attack. The hold-up and robbing of mail trains and mail motors by armed and masked gangs is continuing. A party boarded a Dublin South-eastern train at Parnass last night, holding up the officials and taking all the official mails.

Twenty raiders held up a mail car near Killybrittain and seized six bags of mail. Postal officials with mails from Duncannon, an important naval and military centre, were waylaid and the mails taken, while a number of official letters were removed from another train which had been held up near Buncrana.

CORK MAYOR GETS 2 YEARS.

Court-Martial Convicts Terence MacSwiney of Sedition.

CORK, Aug. 19.—The court-martial which recently tried Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, on a charge of sedition and of having under his control the secret police cipher, sentenced him to two years' imprisonment.

MacSwiney when arrested immediately went on a hunger strike. On Tuesday he was deported to England aboard a torpedo boat destroyer and arrived in London Wednesday under a heavy British escort. He was still on a hunger strike.

Spain Stops British Tobacco.

VALENCIA, Spain, Aug. 19.—British tobacco valued at 200,000 pesetas (\$10,000) was confiscated by customs officials as contraband upon its arrival here today on board a British vessel. The crew is being detained by naval authorities. Another ship which accompanied the vessel under detention took alarm when the coast guard fired a shot at it and left territorial waters.

Underwear!

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## TURKS ABOUT ADANA BESIEGE AMERICANS

Doris Nevill of Colony Club Among Workers.

By the Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 18 (delayed).—Showered nightly with Turkish bullets and facing famines, eighteen American workers of the American Commission for Relief in the Near East have been besieged in Adana, Asia Minor, since June 20. Twice the French troops holding Adana have fought their way to Merzifin, the nearest port, and have returned with heavy losses. A flour cargo of the American Relief Commission for besieged Adana is waiting at Merzifin. Followers of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, are determined to starve out the French in Adana.

The siege of the city was described by Webster Anderson of Crawfordsville, Ind., who has arrived in Constantinople after escaping from Adana on August 7. The Turks encircling Adana have little artillery, according to Anderson, and consequently make raids chiefly at night, when the entire town is raked. Thus far Americans have not been injured, but their buildings have been peppered and they have not been able to leave the compound at night.

The French artillery in Adana kills many Turks and affords cover for the troops, which make frequent sallies into the surrounding farms and vineyards for food. The Americans are maintaining soup kitchens and workshops for 10,000 Armenian refugees. All the orphans of Adana with the exception of 300 have been sent to Cyprus.

The Americans are Doris Nevill of the Colony Club of New York, daughter of the composer, Elbert Nevill; Mrs. Emily R. Block of New York; Miss Adelaide Crane of Quincy, Ill.; Miss Ruth W. Henry of Amherst, Mass.; Miss Nell Lowe of Avis, Pa.; Dr. and Mrs. William Dodd of Montclair, N. J.; Philip Leon Flora of Springfield, Mass.; William Fiske of Woburn, Mass.; George W. Patterson of Randolph, Vt.; William Rambo and wife of Philadelphia; Earl H. Seely of San Angelo, Texas; the Misses Mary and Elizabeth Webb of Boston and the Misses Clara Bissell and Margaret A. Greas. The two latter are members of the Y. W. C. A.

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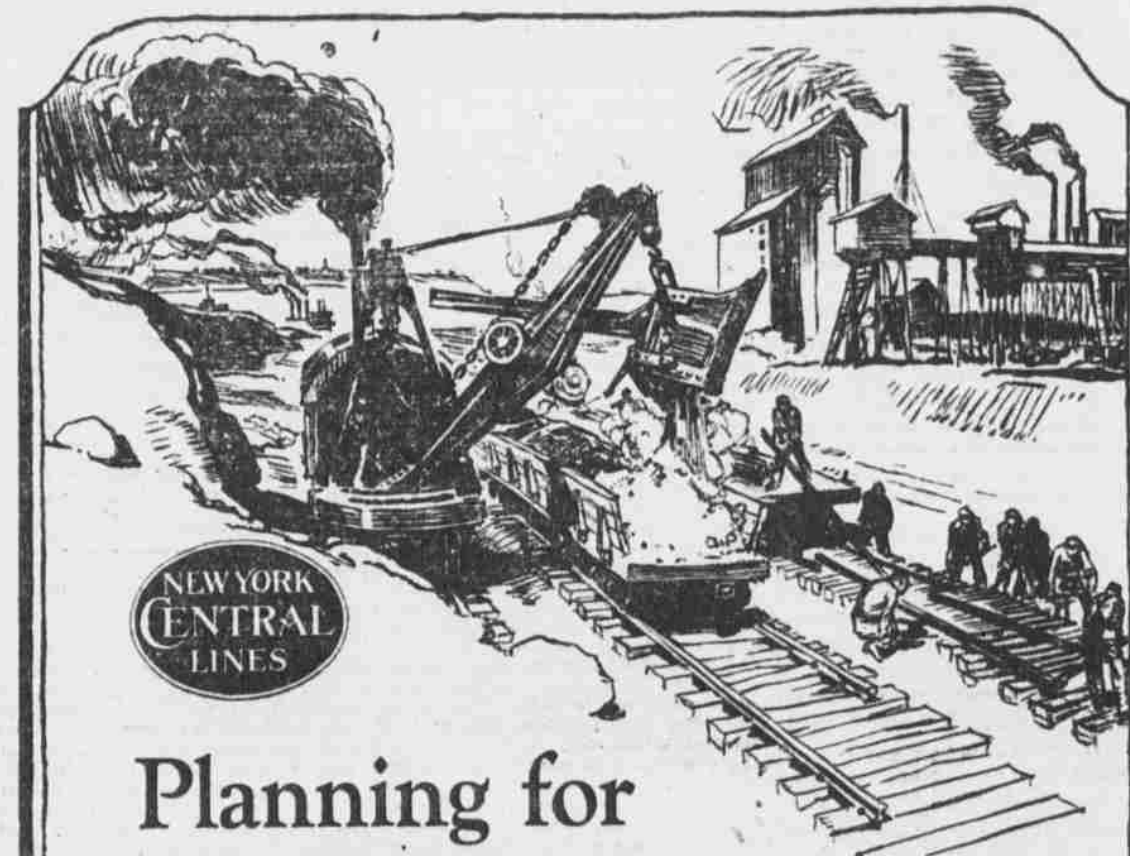
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## Planning for the Future

THERE is but one way in which the railroads could have been made ready for the peak load of commerce this summer and fall. That was by placing large orders for equipment and making heavy investments for other facilities one, two and even three years ago.

The increases in freight and passenger rates, authorized recently by the Interstate Commerce Commission, will be helpful in making possible the improvements that will restore the railroads to maximum efficiency in the future.

The increased revenue alone cannot provide for the additions and betterments that will be necessary if the roads are to catch up with the progress made by national commerce. This revenue should, however, assist in restoring the credit of the roads and thus open the way to financing their needs for the future.

Although heavy investments have been made by the New York Central Lines in the past few months, the results cannot possibly become immediately effective.

The situation of the railroads today is analogous to that in the shipyards at the beginning of the war. Before the number of ships could be increased, new shipyards necessarily had to be built. More than a year passed before the elaborate planning and enormous expenditures yielded results in the form of launchings.